

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT		25X1
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	Training in the Rumanian Armed Forces	NO. OF PAGES	3	
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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC				
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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3.

Political instruction, however, began immediately. The following subjects were treated on during the period of political education:

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- a. The difference between the army of today and the army of yesterday.
- b. General information on the components of the army. Biographies of some army chiefs beginning with General Emil Bodnarus were studied.
- c. History of the Rumanian Communist Party with emphasis on the underground period.
- d. Role of the Communist Party in the 23 August 1944 coup d'etat.
- e. Struggle for mechanization of agriculture.
- f. Achievements in the field of industrialization.
- g. The Soviet Army.
- h. Cultural and economic assistance by the USSR since 1945.
- i. Biographies of Stalin and Lenin.
- j. History of the Soviet Bolshevik Party.

4. Military training began on 1 December 1954. Courses in military theory included:

- a. Description and detailed study of infantry weapons: rifle, submachine gun, pistols, automatic rifle, machine gun, mortar, and flamethrower.
- b. Firing and elementary ballistics; organization of the range.
- c. Terrain utilization: construction of a foxhole, communication trenches, choice of field fortifications, camouflage.
- d. Demolitions: bridge mining, mining of a road, telegraph pole, an antenna, and a high voltage tower; detailed information on the amount of explosive needed for each operation, either for actual demolition or for diversion purposes.

5. Military training included the tactical training for parachutists:

- a. The parachutist as a scout or member of a reconnaissance group.
- b. Special missions: how to capture a command post, power plants, etc.
- c. How to kill a sentinel without using firearms.
- d. How to form a bridgehead.
- e. Destruction of communications.
- f. Interrogation of civilians.

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- g. How to establish contact with friendly elements in enemy territory.
 - h. How to poison wells and reservoirs.
 - i. Surprise capture of an enemy city.
 - j. Street fighting.
 - k. How to establish liaison with other parachute groups in the area.
 - l. Organization of conquered territory.
 - m. Repeated exercises on the Tecuci airfield having as the theme the capture of an enemy airfield, neutralization of the ground and air protection of the field, destruction of installations useful to the enemy, clearing of a field to permit the arrival of airborne infantry.
6. Practical guidance:
- a. Identification of enemy units.
 - b. Once a month a class on the organization, the equipment, the uniforms, and the morale of the enemy armies (American, British, Turkish and Yugoslav). The Tecuci Parachutists School had United States uniforms.
7. Data on the Air Force:
- a. Practical exercises were held on the Tecuci airfield on flying formations, models, armament, instruments, signalling, direction finding and meteorology.
 - b. General information on air tactics.
8. Topography:
- a. Direction finding.
 - b. Map reading and use of compass.
 - c. Use of a foreign or non-military map.
9. Communications:
- a. The Morse code and its use.
 - b. Knowledge of telephone and radio equipment.

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